

CHINESE NEED CASH

Many Small Shops
May Have to
Close.

BUSINESS methods, especially among the houses either Oriental or dealing principally with Oriental, are being so changed in Honolulu, due to the continuation of the dull season, that it is expected all business will be on practically a cash basis within a very short time. As it is now there is little credit business being done, except with old established customers.

While this is all true, there promises also to be such a weeding out of the small dealers, who are doing business on small capital or expectations, that there will be a material reduction in the number of business houses and an increase in the number of empty stores.

The causes leading to the pinching of the small dealers are so many that the outlook is not for failures which lead to heavy losses, but simply to the closing of stores operated by men who began with small cash invested, and to whom the dull season came at the most unwelcome time. The continued dullness, the length of the period during which the business community is simply waiting for the realization of hopes for new enterprises, into which large sums have been invested, has absorbed most of the ready money of the storekeepers, and they are now between closing up or selling at a great loss.

The principal cause of the impending misfortune for so many small dealers, is the failure of the Territory to meet the losses through the great sanitary fire. When the burning out of Chinatown caused the loss of so much property and spread that loss over such a great number of the small dealers, it forced them to begin life again on credit, both they and the wholesale dealers who furnished the goods believing that there would be payment of the losses through the fire before a great time. The pinching is just now being felt. The dealers have gone along for two years, doing some business, and gradually getting their feet under them, but the dull season, which if they were in possession of their capital would have meant only stringency, now threatens more serious damage.

Another cause of the misfortunes which are being felt by many Chinese and Japanese storekeepers, is the fact that when the Chinatown fire took them away from their old stands, they felt the necessity for quick return to business and many took new stores, which entailed higher rents than business justified. The result has been that the falling off in demand for goods has caught them with heavy expenses and no large margin of profit to meet the charges. When Chinatown itself was reopened there was the temptation to take larger stores and pay higher rents. All these causes have combined with the falling off in trade to make the stringency which threatens the existence of the small dealers. As it is today there is so little business in what is known as Chinatown, except in those stores which deal only in supplies for Chinese customers, that it might well be done by one-half the number of shops which are open.

Recently the condition of business caused a large meeting of the Japanese wholesalers and bankers for the purpose of considering steps which might be taken looking to the establishment of a closer system of doing business. As a result of the meeting it was decided that there be taken steps for the purpose of putting all business upon a cash basis. The discussions which were then had explained the ill conditions of Japanese trade as due principally to the changes in the labor situation. It was argued that when the workmen had contracts which made it imperative that they continue in one place for at least three years, there was little danger in giving credit to them. Now if one of the workmen is given credit, and upon failing to pay receives a demand from the storekeeper, the laborer simply leaves the neighborhood, quitting his job without any compunctions at all. It was said by the Japanese merchants present at the meeting that the laborers upon the plantations now work only a fraction of a month, where formerly they put in solid time, so that with the increased wage paid they do not earn any more money than formerly. The added difficulty has been that the men when idle spend time and money in gambling, all of which is mostly at the expense of the storekeeper who has trusted them for the necessities of life.

For these reasons it was decided that all merchants should be urged to close out their lines of credit, and make their business cash as soon as possible. This may work some hardship, but it appeared to be the only chance for some of the dealers to keep on without losing their all. It was said during the meeting that the outlook was that perhaps half the small stores which are now opened, kept by Japanese hui, would be compelled to close if there is no great revival in business very soon. The stores kept by the Japanese, except in the case of the higher class of wholesale businesses, are backed by investments made by several persons, each of

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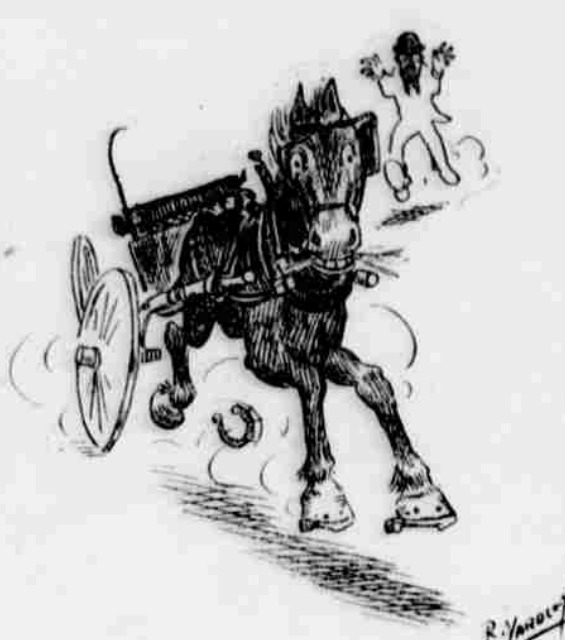
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF WEEK



TURK AND LEWIS
"COPPED" OUT



POOR
THING



ROWELL'S HORSE
TOOK HIS USUAL

RECIPROCITY FOR THE CUBANS

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Democrats and the Republican "insurgents" rode rough shod over the House leaders today when voting began on the Cuban reciprocity bill. They overthrew the ruling of the chair in committee of the whole on the question of the germaneness of an amendment to remove the differential from refined sugar during the existence of the reciprocity agreement provided for in the bill. The vote to overrule the decision of the chair, made by Sherman of New York, was 171 to 139, Republicans to the number of thirty-seven joining with a solid Democratic vote to accomplish this result. Having won this preliminary victory, the amendment was adopted in committee, 164 to 111, and later in the House by a still larger majority, 139 to 105. On this occasion sixty-four Republicans voted with the Democrats for the amendment. The bill then was passed by an overwhelming majority, 247 to 52. An analysis of the vote shows that 124 Republicans and 123 Democrats voted for the amended bill and 42 Republicans and 10 Democrats against it.

The bill as passed authorizes the President, as soon as may be after the establishment of an independent government in Cuba, and the enactment of said government of immigration, exclusion and contract labor laws as restrictive as those of the United States, to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba by which, in return for equivalent concessions, the United States shall grant a reduction of 20 per cent from the Dingley rates on goods coming into the United States from Cuba, such agreement to continue until December 1, 1903. During the existence of such agreement the duty on refined sugars and all sugars above No. 1 Dutch standard, is to be 1.25c per pound.

SENATE IS NOT PLEASED.
NEW YORK, April 18.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: The Republican leaders of the Senate are not very well pleased with the action of the House today on the Cuban reciprocity bill, and they are somewhat worried over the situation in the Senate, which has become more than ever complicated; but they are not in that state of hysteria pictured by some of the House, who think they have effectually blocked the movement for Cuban tariff legislation.

The Senate has never intended to report such a complicated piece of legislation as that set forth in the bill passed by the House. The Senate bill will simply grant 25 per cent tariff reduction. Nothing will be said about immigration or contract labor laws or differential on refined sugars, and when the bill is passed it will be the duty of the conference committee to reach an agreement on the measure that will be endorsed by both Houses and signed by the President.

Oil for Hawaii.

A statement copied from Coast papers credited the service of the coming tank steamer to be loaded with oil at Ventura, Cal., to the Standard Oil Company. The vessel will be run by the Union Oil Company of California, which has the Hawaiian oil contract.

W. J. Lowrie, formerly of Ewa and Spreckelsville plantations, is said to be in Porto Rico, where he has an offer of \$25,000 to manage a large sugar estate.

A QUEER FISH WITH LEGS SHOWN VISITING SCIENTISTS

There is a fish in Hawaiian waters that Dr. Gilbert, of the fishing steamer Albatross, would like very much to get hold of. In addition to fins on the tail and along the top of the back it has four feet, resembling very much those of the ground mole. One specimen was found a few days ago in the fish market by Inspector Berndt, and was purchased by Captain Carl Klemme. Mr. Berndt recognized the fish as being something out of the ordinary and took it to Dr. Gilbert for examination. The commissioner desired to keep the specimen but Captain Klemme refused to part with it. An effort will be made by the Albatross to capture another.

The fish is about three inches long, black in color, with a thick, cat-fishy skin. Its head is of the marmouth type, crowned, however, with a comb or cap. A chain of fins extend from the neck down the ridge of the back to the tail, and the tail terminates in a fan-shaped fin, which is the most important movable arrangement possessed by the creature. The eyes are small and heavily cased, indicating that the fish belongs to comparatively deep water.

The general make-up of the fish is, therefore, quite unusual, and scientifically interesting. But every other feature gives way to the feet, the character of which are absolutely unknown to science. The nearest approach to anything of the sort is found in the bat fish, with four small arms used for crawling on the sand in shallow water or clinging to rocks. The legs, if such about a half inch of bone and muscle may be called, project from points where shoulders and hips would appear in an animal. The two fore feet con-

tain five toes each and each toe terminates in a sharp toe-nail, white in color. The two rear feet carry ten toes each, which is another peculiarity, probably indicating that the feet are used in swimming, the rear ones assisting as a propeller and the front ones being used to steady the animal's craft. There is no question but that the toes are supplied the little creature for service in clinging to rocks or other objects beneath the water.

When brought to the fish market the fish was alive and was kept so for hours, finally dying, however, most probably on account of lack of the external pressure of water, for which it was fitted. Captain Klemme bottled the specimen in alcohol.

"The specimen is unclassified, and therefore unknown to science," said Dr. Gilbert yesterday afternoon. "It belongs to the bat-fish family, but is larger and the features marking that family are more prominently displayed. I shall use every endeavor to secure a specimen for my collection."

"I do not think what appears to be legs and feet can quite correctly be so called. They are more properly fins, being used principally for swimming. The toes are used in clinging to objects at low levels, but I do not think the feet, as they are called, are employed in crawling or moving about on the ground."

"I do not believe the fish will prove of value as a food product. The specimen shown me, I feel certain, is about full size, and that is too small to count for anything. I should say, from the character of the fish's outer formation, that it lives down to a depth of 100 fathoms."

The Sugar Outlook.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Secretary of War today sent to the Senate a communication from General Wood, again asserting that the planters and Cuban sugar dealers hold the bulk of Cuban sugar. The amount held is so great, he says, that they must unload very soon. He says this large amount, when thrown on the market, will greatly reduce the price, and that delay of action toward reduction of the duty on sugar in the United States is playing directly into the hands of the sugar trust.

Malvar Surrenders.

MANILA, April 16.—General Malvar has unconditionally surrendered to General Bell at Lipa, Batangas province, with the entire insurgent force of the provinces of Laguna and Batangas. General Bell says his (Bell's) influence is sufficient to quell the insurrectionary movements in Tayabas and Cavite provinces and capture all those in the field who have not yet surrendered, but Malvar has ordered the complete surrender of every insurgent to the nearest American force.

An Irish Society

Eighteen Irishmen responded to the call of Colonel C. J. McCarthy and gathered in Waverley hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for the purpose of forming an Irish society. Colonel McCarthy officiated as chairman and Charles McGonagle acted as secretary. Remarks were made by most of those present, showing a unanimous sentiment in favor of organization. A list of forty-five applicants for membership was reported. Following a very full discussion of plans, this committee was appointed to draft a constitution and set of by-laws: C. J. McCarthy, Thomas J. Dillon, P. J. Farley, Charles Creighton and Charles McGonagle. A special meeting will be called to hear this report as soon as it is ready.

Elou After Twilight

On Saturday afternoon the government tug Elou sailed for Koloa to tow the waterlogged schooner Twilight to port. Henry Macfarlane, the owner of the vessel, has been dickered with Captain McAllister for two or three days and on Saturday a bargain was struck, the schooner, however, being unknown. The Twilight is lumber-laden and has her hold full of water and the task of towing her to port is apt to be a very tedious one.

NORMAL SCHOOL'S FAIR A SUCCESS

After a day given over to entertaining the many visitors who attend their Fair, the teachers of the Normal School counted the results Saturday evening and found that they had secured about \$300 more than their expenses. This money is intended for the purchase of a stereopticon and views for the use of the school and for other purposes.

The plan of the fair was for a great day of sports and fancy booths and right well did the former draw and the latter coax the dollars out of the pockets of the visitors, so the results exceeded the expectations of the promoters. The grounds at Fort and School streets were prettily decorated for the occasion, there being a line of huge flags of all nations stretched across the front of the grounds while with flowers and plants the effect was further enhanced. The Terrestrial band was on hand and the concert during the afternoon was enjoyed by all.

Among the money makers for the fair were: Fancy table, Kalanui school, Mrs. Frasier and assistants; fancy table, Normal school, Miss Pierce and Mrs. Merrill; flower table, Miss Lyett; candy table, Miss McLain; ice cream table, Miss Snow; ices, Mrs. Kahoa; "A Trip Around the World," Mr. Osborne; High art exhibition, Mrs. Marshall.

During the evening there was a concert; Mrs. Russell sang, Miss Barber played the violin, Miss Barber, Mrs. Phillips and Dr. Marques played a trio, Mr. Powers sang, pupils of the Kalanui school did Swiss bell ringing, and Miss Adams conducted a wand drill, by pupils of the school. Among the attractions was a doll show, where dolls were fetchingly done by Sylvia and Grace Robertson, Ruth, Martha and Lillian McChesney, Madeline Burnette, Geraldine Traphagen and Lucy Dembo.

Sporting events marked the afternoon. There will be trophies distributed to the High and Kahanu schools, for the teams of the two each scored twenty-two points. Kalanui school made twelve points and Royal school one. There will be individual prizes as well. The events were won as follows: Two hundred yard dash, H. Hula of Kahanu; 100 yards dash, James Lucas of the High school; running broad jump, E. Gee of Kahanu; high jump, James Lucas of the High school; shot-put, Henry Aki of the High school, who put an 8-pound shot 42 feet 2 inches; obstacle race, Kapa of Kahanu school; potato race, Walter of the High school, and 3-legged race, Ming Chong and Amara of Kalanui school.

Murderer of Nora Fuller.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Chief of Police Whittman has officially announced that the murderer of Nora Fuller, the girl found killed in January last, was C. B. Hadley, for fourteen years a constable in the business office of the Examiner. On the day the disappearance was recorded Hadley left his office and has not since been seen. Expert Kytk declares the man who wrote the C. B. Hawkins advertisement was Hadley and his landlady declares that he was much excited when he saw the paper. Hadley disappeared so hurriedly that he did not withdraw his bank account. There is said to be much other incriminating evidence.

"Denver" Ed Smith has sold the spirit license recently granted to him by the Territorial government to Lovejoy & Co.

THE NEW BISHOP

Something About
Successor to
Willis.

AT the 11 o'clock service in St. Andrew's Cathedral yesterday morning, Bishop Nichols made a statement relative to Archbishop Restarick, who was selected at the convention of bishops in Indianapolis on April 16 as bishop for Honolulu. He referred to him as a man well fitted for the high station, and one whom he believed would be most acceptable to Episcopal church-goers in the Hawaiian Islands. He said:

"Archdeacon Restarick is a man in the prime of life, and of strong character, whose full score of years in his present field—St. Paul's parish, San Diego, Cal., diocese of Los Angeles—has shown the parish builder, the thoughtful and instructive preacher and writer, the moulder and leader of men, the sound and sympathetic counsellor, the trusted representative in diocesan and general conventions, and the man of a wide outlook upon the general affairs of the church."

"He has published a scholarly handbook upon lay reading, Good Friday addresses, and articles in the current church press; is a member of the standing committee of his diocese; took an active part in the organization of the diocese and was among the first nominated for its Episcopate in 1885. He has been a deputy to several general conventions and is regarded as a sound churchman with earnest, clear views, but neither narrow nor extreme."

"Until 1895 San Diego was included in the diocese of California, and in preaching in 1892, at the tenth anniversary of his rectorship, one of the noticeable facts, to me, at that time was that he then had as many missions in his parish as he had communicants at his first celebration there. The strong and recent growth around the corner center, with a staff of clergy, has been a tribute to his power of organization, his enlisting the interest of men, as well as women workers, and his winning the confidence of his congregation and of the community. Should he come to Honolulu, as I hope, he is well fitted to make the city, under God, a center for a larger demonstration of the same heartfelt church extension, with the area of the whole missionary district in the Islands for his scope."

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 17.—The Episcopal House of Bishops today selected the following Bishops:

Bishop, Western Kansas, Nathaniel Seymour Thomas, rector of the Church of Holy Apostles, Philadelphia, and son of the late Bishop of Kansas.

Honolulu, Henry B. Restarick, rector of St. Paul's Church, San Diego, Cal.

Porto Rico, James H. Van Buren, formerly of Lyon, Mass., and later of San Juan.

The new Bishops cannot be consecrated for two or three months.

A resolution was adopted commending to the people of the missionary jurisdiction of the Episcopal Church to take action in assuming at least part of the support of their Bishops.

While as many changes as possible will attend the synod of the Old Cathedral at Bonn, Germany, next August, Bishop Potter of New York was designated to extend the greetings of the Episcopalians of America.

SAN DIEGO, April 17.—Rev. H. B. Restarick, rector of St. Paul's parish, and dean of San Diego, was elected today to be Bishop of Honolulu with jurisdiction over the Hawaiian Islands, as well known here. The Islands have but recently come under the jurisdiction of the American Episcopal church, and it was known that a Bishop would be elected at this session of the House of Bishops. Bishop William Fox Nichols of San Francisco is now in Honolulu with direction to remain in charge until the arrival of the new appointee. He was given this direction immediately after the English Episcopal church gave up its jurisdiction of the Islands.

Rev. Mr. Restarick has been for twenty years, having come here immediately on being ordained a priest, which ceremony took place at Davenport, Iowa, in June, 1882, when he was 27 years of age. The Rev. H. B. Restarick has been honored in the old diocese of California, and in the new one of the Hawaiian Islands, by being appointed to many offices. He has been examining chaplain of both dioceses. He has been dean of Southern California, and is now arch deacon of San Diego county. He has been a delegate on four occasions to the triennial general convention of the Episcopal church. He has been a member of the standing committee since the organization of the diocese. He is the author of two books published by Thomas Whittaker of New York; one is entitled "Lay Readers," and the other "The Love of God." Four times his name has been considered in relation to the honor which is now conferred. He was told that he might be chosen a Bishop at this gathering, but expected to be sent to Western Kansas. The Honolulu appointment is, however, more to his liking, and he will doubtless accept. He would like to be consecrated Bishop on the twentieth anniversary of his ordination as priest.

Dredger Disabled

The tug Kaena towed the Pearl Harbor dredger into the harbor on Saturday night in a disabled condition. It appears that one day last week the crank broke and the damage was repaired on the spot. On Saturday the dredger resumed operations but had scarcely made a start before the crank pin broke again. It was decided to tow the dredger to Honolulu for repairs. The big excavating machine will be laid up about a week.

THE WEEK ON MAUI

A Chinese Junk is Wrecked at Huelo. Boys Enjoyed Outing.

MAUI, April 26.—Wednesday evening, the 23d, the April meeting of the Hawaiian Literary Society took place at the residence of Manager H. P. Baldwin of Spreckelsville. The broad lawn which, in extent, resembles a large public hall, was crowded with residents from all parts of Central Maui, three tables of cars bringing people from Wailuku and Kahului from Paia, and from Paunoe. Spreckelsville, which is now practically termed "Camp 1," is an ideal spot for a social function as regards distances. The interior of the hotel was adorned with bunting and brilliantly lighted with electricity.

The evening's program, every event of which received an enthusiastic endorsement, was as follows:

Hano Solo.....Mrs. Dora von Tempky
Duet.....Mr. Dowdle and Miss Dowdle
Vocal Solo.....Miss Huntington
Elocutionary Potpourri.....
Vocal Solo.....Miss Coolidge
Recitation.....Miss Lindholm
Cornet Solo.....Mr. Lufkin
Magic Mirror.....
Vocal Solo.....Mr. Ault
Vocal Solo.....Mrs. Dora von Tempky
"Sweetly Sings the Donkey." A Round

The "Elocutionary Potpourri," which created much amusement, was participated in by Messrs. D. C. Lindsay, J. J. Hair, W. O. Aiken, S. R. Dowdle, George Baldwin and F. A. Alexander, each gentleman in loud, declamatory tones reciting in unison different sections of poetry or prose.

Before the "Magic Mirror" stood "a bachelor seeking a wife" (W. O. Aiken), while the wizard (Dr. G. S. Aiken) conjured up thirteen apparitions of beautiful women, the Grecian maid, the religious devotee, the society belle, and others.

In the first tableau the youth selects a representative of beauty and fashion, but in the second—as an old man—he chooses the type of domestic womanhood, armed with broom and dustpan. Ice cream and other refreshments were served and terminated a delightful evening.

CHINESE JUNK WRECKED.

Yesterday, the 25th, the Chinese junk belonging to Awana of Makawae was totally wrecked on the rocks at Huelo.

On Monday, the 21st, Captain A. J. Tait and a Chinese crew were to start in the junk from Maliko for Keanae to obtain a cargo of rice. On account of adverse winds they were unable to depart until yesterday. They put in at Huelo, Huelo, in safety. In attempting to go out again, a great wave took them and drove the boat onto the rocks, smashing it into many pieces, and spilling the captain and crew into the waters, from which they safely reached the shore, suffering only from a few bruises.

For a year or two the junk has done good service in conveying rice from Awana's Keanae plantation to Maliko, Haiku.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

Monday afternoon, the 21st, twelve Government teachers met in the Makawao school house, the occasion being their regular monthly meeting. The program consisted of a lesson from "Gray's Botany" by D. D. Baldwin, and the reading of act 1 of Shakespeare's tragedy of "Julius Caesar," with introduction by F. W. Hardy. S. R. Dowdle informed the teachers of the offer of the "Youths' Companion" of four American flags to be awarded to schools within the district that should excel in the keeping of their grounds.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

In political circles there is already some talk of candidates for the next Legislature. The Home Rulers state that it is difficult to find suitable men to run for Legislative honors. Political gossip has it that some of the candidates desired by Republicans are Messrs. C. H. Dickey, Henry Long, John Kalana and S. Kapu; that Adam Forsyth and Rev. J. Kamakole, both of Kula, will run either on an independent or Home Rule ticket.

STRAY NOTES.

The cane at Kihel is reported as looking unusually fine. The new mill at Huelo is doing good work. In spite of the fact that much of the cane is dry, because of age, a crop of 1300 tons is anticipated.

On Sunday, the 13th, Kukahiko, 70 years of age, died at Makana, after a very brief illness. Kukahiko was well known on Maui as having charge of the landing at Makana for many years, from the time when Captain James McKee owned and managed Upulala-Rua plantation to the present.

Miss Mary Alexander, of Oakland, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, of Spreckelsville. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, of Hanalei, returned from Honolulu today. Mr. Baldwin was a member of the Federal grand jury.

Inspector of Schools C. W. Baldwin has been spending his Easter vacation at Haiku. He returned to Hawaii this week.

Tax Collector W. O. Aiken, of Paia, and warrants served on fifteen employees of Paia plantation for non-payment of poll tax for the 25th, inasmuch as the fifteen paid all their Government dues out of court.

Weather: April showers.

Soon after nightfall last evening, when the wind sprang up, the note of sea birds, seeking the mountains, could be heard all over the city. The sound, similar to the hoarse cry of the gannet, was declared to be that of the booby bird, and those versed in the lore of the natives insisted that there would follow a storm at sea. Until late in the night the note of the birds could be distinctly heard above the wind.

On Saturday afternoon the boys of the Kamehameha School returned to Honolulu from their annual outing vacation of a week at the little village of Makana, about eight miles from Wailuku. The students profited by the week's out-of-door experience and seemed ready to meet their school duties with vigor. Not only did they become sick and practically nothing happened to mar their pleasure. All returned fully appreciative of the efforts of Principal C. E. Dyke, the teachers and Major Wilson to give them a good time. The teachers who accompanied the school were Principal C. E. Dyke, H. Thompson, La Croosse, Hicken, Kanaka, Crouse, McDonald, Hill, Hissel, Headie, Robinson and Mr. Eiken.

Makana is an ideal place for camping, being close to the ocean and the mountains and only about a hundred yards from the Makana railroad station. The things lacking were fresh water and firewood, but these were readily obtained from town and brought down to the train. In the mountains back of Makana are wild goats, wild turkeys, mules and many things dear to the boys' fancy, and in the ocean are fishes of all descriptions, crabs and oysters. It did not take the students long to ascertain that the railroad track was an ideal place for tug-of-war matches, and teams were promptly organized. A team composed of heavy weights among the teachers, with Senator Kanaka for an anchor, was one of the strongest.

The students left town last Monday on the 9:15 a. m. train, in charge of Major Wilson and all the male teachers. There were about 124 boys. On arriving at Makana the camp was laid out and in a short time the sixty-five tents were up and ready for occupancy. As the wind blows about as steadily at Makana as through the palm, considerable skill was exerted in erecting the canvas to withstand the heavy gusts. While the tents were going up, fire places for cooking and tables were being made. By noon the camp was in readiness, lunch was served and the afternoon was spent in getting acquainted with the locality.

At 5:30 the next morning the boys were roused from their slumbers, had breakfast at 6 and shortly afterward a small army carrying rifles was on its way to the mountains in quest of wild goats. Before supper time had arrived thirty-five goats had met their fate at the hands of the young nimrods, and the kids were captured and carried to the camp. The evening was passed in recounting their adventures and in talking of the coming picnic and of the guests they were to have the next day, as it had been arranged that the girls of the schools were to join them for a day's outing and partake of the good things of a hunt.

On Wednesday morning a big imu or underground oven was prepared in which to cook the pigs that were to be brought from Honolulu. During the forenoon the young lady students arrived, and with them two big punas ready for the imu. The girls received a hearty welcome. The boys told them of their prowess with their rifles, and the number of goats killed assumed wonderful proportions. The blare of a bugle called all to the imu, and all turned their attention to seven long tables laden with edibles of all descriptions. At 2:15 in the afternoon the girls boarded the train again to return to the city.

The next day was spent in rambling over the mountains and in fishing. There were fewer goats killed than on the first day. The teachers accompanied the boys on their sporting expeditions. That evening the tug-of-war teams pulled away at the rope and a surprising exhibition of muscle developed. Friday was a quiet day. Visits were made by some to the mountains for mules to be used for decorations on the return to the city; others spent the day bathing and sun-bathing. Senator Kanaka being the acknowledged champion surfer.

That evening the Senator organized a team among the teachers to pull in a tug-of-war match against the heaviest team of the boys. The Senator was given the anchor's position. The team was as follows: D. Kanaka, I. Ekeke, L. S. La Croosse and C. A. McDonald. The weight-lifted students were organized against the teachers, their team being composed of the following: H. Paakiki, H. Kuo, Geo. Nahimi and Kanaka. The time was limited to three minutes and before the time was up the teachers had lost by one inch. The Senator declared that his strength was only beginning to assert itself when time was called and challenged any three boys to pull against him. "Try it, try it," he shouted the boys and shortly the Senator was pulling against three members of the opposing team. The boys thought they had a soft snap but they were mistaken. They could not budge him, and only the breaking of the rope prevented him from winning.

Camp was struck on Saturday morning and by 11 p. m. all were ready to start for home. The kids boarded the 1 o'clock train and reached the schools shortly after 5 o'clock.

A BITTER RATE WAR IMMINENT

The S. F. Examiner of a recent date says that a bitter freight rate war between the steamship lines and sailing vessels that ply between San Francisco and Hawaii is imminent. It says: "As the sailing vessels have taken the initiative and cut the figure from \$2.50 to \$2.00 a ton, and people who pretend to know assert that it will not be long before a second cut will come. Years ago the sailing vessels did all the business between San Francisco and Honolulu. Then the Oceanic Steamship Company entered the field and rates were considerably reduced. Later, outside steamship lines began running to the Islands carrying merchandise at very low figures. A rate war followed which brought the figure down to fifty cents a ton, and it is thought it may reach that price this season. At the present time the Oceanic Steamship Company, the American-Hawaiian line and the Matson Steamship Company are getting nearly all the business, and in consequence the Coronado and Mauna Ala of the Spreckels line, the Mohican, the R. B. Risher and W. H. Marden of Welch & Co.'s line, the Kaula, Emerald and L. G. Wilder of the Williams-Diamond line are practically tied up for want of sufficient freight to ballast them.

HOW ROOSEVELT GREETED HIS FRIEND GOV. DOLE

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—It's all over. The battle has been quickly and the anti-Dole men here at the Capital are wondering what has happened to them. President Roosevelt allowed no suspense. He promptly issued an official statement, which is in San Francisco as this very moment, not only announcing that he would retain Governor Dole in office but that Governor Dole would have the administration's respect and heartiest support. Before this reaches Honolulu Governor Dole will have been given a ringing endorsement by some of the most prominent officials in Washington at a dinner to be given Monday evening next by Hon. William Haywood at the Metropolitan Club. Mr. Haywood received assurances from Speaker Henderson this morning that that dignitary would attend. There will be many others, and in fact it will be one of the great dinners of the winter, affording the Governor of Hawaii further assurance of the esteem in which he is held by the administration and its leaders.

The Governor takes his vindication modestly. He went to the White House at 5 o'clock last evening (Sunday) for his first interview with the President.

"You have told the Governor of my decision regarding his case," said the President to Territorial Senator George R. Carter, who was invited to be present at the meeting.

"I have said nothing whatever to any man that you told me, Mr. President," remarked Mr. Carter.

"Well, I only want to talk about Hawaiian affairs with you, Governor," rejoined Mr. Roosevelt. "You didn't expect, did you, that I would ask you to come several thousand miles that I might turn you out of office?"

That broke the ice and indicated how the President weeks ago had had his temporary misinformation regarding the Dole administration corrected. Long before Governor Dole reached San Francisco such reliable and influential statements had been made to the President that his mind was fully made up. Some of the Home Rulers and anti-Dole people in Hawaii bombarded the White House with papers showing their side of the case. Mr. Wallace Farrington was one of those who sent many charges, not, however, affecting Governor Dole's personal integrity. But if there had been any doubt in the President's mind, it was dispelled some two weeks ago when Judge Gilbert F. Little loomed on the chief magistrate's horizon. The President requested Judge Little's views, as he had the views of nearly all Hawaiians coming here.

Judge Little talked and talked. The President simply listened and thereupon, as soon as Judge Little had departed, the President made up his mind that Judge Little was not the man for Governor. The Judge's presentation of his views to the President is now the topic of much hilarity here in Washington among the Hawaiian contingent. The Judge simply finished himself. There is nothing left for him to do but to sail away for his federal judgeship at Hilo.

As to Governor Dole, his actions have centered entirely since he came here last Thursday morning in his interview with the President. The Governor had a bad cold soon after arriving and part of Friday and part of Saturday was confined to his rooms. President Roosevelt first appointed Friday evening as the time for an interview, but was obliged to postpone the talk till Sunday evening, because of the press of work upon him, after returning from Charleston. That was pleasing to the Governor, as his cold was so bad that he probably would have been unable to keep the engagement. The cold settled in his eyes, and Sunday afternoon, when he ascended to Mr. Haywood's offices in the Farragut building to have a talk with Mr. G. T. McCrosson about the Hawaiian ditch bill, the Governor's eyes were still bloodshot. Saturday evening the Governor was the guest of Representative and Mrs. Mondell, of Wyoming, at dinner, and Sunday he was a dinner guest of Mr. Nelson, his classmate at Williams College, after attending services at All Souls' church. Scores of people called at the Albany to see the Governor, and in many ways efforts have been conspicuous to make his stay here pleasant.

The interview with President Roosevelt Sunday was devoted almost entirely to politics, and lasted for some time, but the Governor refused, very properly, to say anything about it, holding that whatever the President wished said he could himself give out from the White House. The President asked him to return again this afternoon to talk over some Hawaiian matters. This the Governor did, but before the second interview the President had officially declared his intention of retaining Governor Dole in office and giving him the hearty support of the administration. The announcement was like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky to the Governor's opponents here.

Governor Dole will see the President two or three times before he leaves for Honolulu. For the next four or five days he will be free to give his attention to some Hawaiian matters before the departments. Some days ago he called on Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, but did not find that gentleman in and therefore called again this morning, when he had a little talk about the Hawaiian ditch bill, during which the Governor ascertained that he and the Secretary were practically of one mind in opposing the pending bill.

THE HAYWOOD DINNER.

Mr. Haywood's dinner of next Monday evening, at which Governor Dole is to be the guest of honor, will be given at the Metropolitan Club. Besides Speaker Henderson, the guests will be Senator Foraker, chairman of the committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico; Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, one of the Republican leaders on the floor; Senator Cullom, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs; Senator Hanna, the closest political and personal friend of the late Pres-

ident McKinley, and himself a Presidential probability; Senator Dopes, of New York; Senator Ekins, of West Virginia; Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the closest friend President Roosevelt has in public life; Senator Hale, of Maine; Representative Cannon, chairman of the House committee on appropriations; Representative Payne, of Illinois; and Governor, the Speaker's three chief lieutenants in the House, and Representative Southard, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures. There will also be prominent Hawaiians present, including Senator Carter, Mr. L. A. Thurston and Mr. W. N. Armstrong.

GOV. DOLE AND DITCH BILL.

This morning Governor Dole appeared at 10:30 o'clock before the Senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico to attend a hearing on the Senate apportionment bill and on the Hawaiian Ditch Company's bill. The Hawaiian contingent in Washington was fully represented. Present were Mr. Haywood, Delegate Wilcox, Mr. Edgar Caywood, who drafted the bill to restrict the leases of public lands in the Islands, as introduced by Representative Robinson, of Indiana, and who is credited with writing the speeches and furnishing the information for Mr. Robinson on Hawaiian matters; Mr. Carter, Land Commissioner Boyd, Mr. Thurston, Delegate Wilcox's secretary, Mr. G. T. McCrosson and Mr. A. C. Gehr. The Governor, after quite a long interview with Mr. McCrosson yesterday afternoon, decided that he could not support the Hawaiian ditch bill, even as modified, a copy of which modification is sent by this mail in a separate dispatch.

HEARING ON APPORTIONMENT.

Speaking first of the apportionment bill, Governor Dole told the Senators that the casting of lots would not be entirely satisfactory. As to what would be a satisfactory apportionment, the Governor said he would defer, so far as the Republican party was concerned, to Mr. Carter and Mr. Thurston, both of whom were in the room. He could not speak for the Home Rule party.

Subsequently Mr. Caywood and Mr. Carter were heard on the apportionment bill, but they said little except to review the history of the controversy and to emphasize that the House bill, already reported from the House committee on territories, would be acceptable. Some of the Senators present questioned closely to ascertain the need of action by Congress. Delegate Wilcox, in a brief hearing, declared that the remedy was to call an extra session of the Legislature. "They don't want to call an extra session," declared Mr. Wilcox. "They don't want a county law passed; they don't want the Hawaiian Territory to be like any other territory, but a one-man territory."

The Senators apparently took little stock in this statement, neither the Republicans nor the Democrats.

"The Legislature was in session and failed to pass an apportionment," remarked Senator Foraker. "Do you think the Legislature would agree on an apportionment now?"

"Yes," responded Delegate Wilcox. "The Republicans pulled their own members of the Legislature away and would not have a quorum, if they could help it," volunteered the Delegate.

"And could they not do it again?" asked Senator Mitchell, of Oregon.

Mr. Wilcox said he would ask to be excused from commenting on the Hawaiian Ditch Company's bill. Governor Dole had departed from the committee room to keep his engagement with President Roosevelt before Delegate Wilcox testified.

Regarding the ditch bill, Governor Dole spoke in some detail. "There are several private interests affected by the pending bill, how much I cannot tell," he told the Senators. "I should be sorry to see the practice of applying to Congress for such privileges become regular. The pending bill is too vague for so important a territory and no protection for the water supply. If the water supply is not protected the dense jungle growth might be destroyed and succeeded by grass and the streams would run dry." The Governor told how he had been requested to withdraw his opposition but had refused. "It is impossible," he continued, "for Congress to be posted with regard to details of a matter like this. It cannot be properly dealt with by Congress."

Governor Dole submitted to the committee a statement of water measurements made by Mr. Tuttle for the Bishop estate, asserting that it was fully reliable, and Senator Foraker directed that it be inserted in the report of the committee hearings. "With such a prospect of affecting private rights," concluded Governor Dole, "I think the matter involved in this measure should be given further investigation. There is no prejudice to any party by leaving this matter to the Territory. Both the companies have been in the field about the same time. It would seem to be against public interest to give the franchise by Congressional action to any one of them."

Before the hearing on the ditch bill was concluded it was time for the Senators to adjourn, and the hearing went over till next Saturday. Some time during the week Governor Dole will appear before the House committee on territories, according to the present program. It looks as though something like the House bill for apportionment would become a law. Probably all of the Hawaiians, who recently came to town, will remain here the rest of this week. Governor Dole stated to me today that he expected to be back in San Francisco in about two weeks. He will visit in New York and Boston, before returning.

HACKFELD LIGHTER SOLD.

Mr. Haywood has sold to the Navy Department the lighter owned by Hackfeld & Co., according to information received from the Navy Department. The price, so it is stated there, was about \$31,000. This is the lighter that the company had constructed in Germany before annexation, and which the company was compelled, after long controversy to pay duty on. This expense and

KAULA'S FUNERAL

Hearse Drawn to Grave by Long-shoremen.

(From Monday's daily.)

Thirty sturdy longshoremen in white duck trousers and black shirts honored the memory of J. K. Kaula yesterday when they drew the hearse, containing the remains from Kaunakapili church, to the cemetery in Nuuanu Valley, where the last sad rites were held. Thousands of people lined the streets through which the cortege passed, and there were many evidences of grief among the laboring element of Hawaiians, with whom the late leader of the Home Rule party was once associated. The services in the church, the oration over the body, the procession and the rites at the grave were of the kind to indicate that among his people Mr. Kaula was a well-loved man.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday the body was taken from Williams' undertaking establishment to the new Kaunakapili church in Palama and placed before the pulpit, surrounded and covered by emblems of respect bestowed by friends and by the several organizations to which the deceased had belonged. The casket was almost concealed beneath wreaths and leis, those of lilwa blossoms predominating. A beautiful floral anchor from the Long-shoremen's Union rested at the foot of the casket. The pulpit and table upon the platform were decorated with white blossoms and mauls. The church was crowded at 3 o'clock when the services began. A choir sang sweetly during the services and Rev. Manasse Lono offered prayer. The funeral oration was delivered by Hon. J. L. Kaunakapi, who gave an outline of the life of Mr. Kaula, often moving the audience to tears by references to the devotion of the deceased to the Queen and to the royalist cause, which he represented for so many years. At the conclusion of the oration the poolas were requested to come forward and look upon the features of the dead. They advanced, a long line of nearly fifty men, stalwart and erect, and many wept as they turned away and went out of the church. Women wailed and the grief of the widow was pitiful. Her tears fell fast upon the casket, and she clung desperately to it when her friends endeavored to lead her away. Among those who viewed the remains were Senator Kalaupokalani, Attorney General Dole, Biplikane, Kaniakolu, Keanu, Judge Stanley, A. G. M. Robertson, F. M. Brooks, George Markham, Mrs. Robert Wilcox, and many members of the Home Rule party.

When at last the casket was brought out to the hearse, the sturdy longshoremen took their places at the ropes which were attached to the front axles, the pallbearers and a guard of police officers following around the car. The procession was headed by a squad of police under command of Captain Pohaku, followed by a number of old friends of the deceased, who walked to the cemetery; then came the band of the Catholic Mission, followed by a wagonette containing the committee of the Bar Association; next came the poolas, thirty in all, marching two by two, drawing the hearse. Behind the latter was a carriage in which the widow rode, and the remainder of the cortege was made up of a long line of carriages and hackneys. The route of the procession was down King street to Beretania street at its junction with King, thence to Nuuanu street, thence to the cemetery.

CUPID MAY BE NEW CHAIRMAN

Among the Home Rulers there is only one subject of discussion as to the future of the party, and that is of the head of the committee to be chosen at the election which will be held next week. There have been many names under consideration, but the contest promises to lose every element of interest and to subside into a ratification. The two candidates of whom the most talking has been done, are John E. Bush and John M. Wise. It is alleged now that neither of these is a member of the committee, and so cannot expect to be chosen to the chief executive office in the organization. Both were Democrats recently, but they are now in accord with the Home Rulers, and no questions asked. With these two out there appears to be only one candidate, Prince Cupid. Should he consent to have his name used in this connection, there appears to be no one who could stop him in the race. The members would simply ratify his nomination and call it closed. Whether or not Prince Cupid would agree to take such an office cannot be said, but it is safe to guess that unless it is he, there will be a long fight over the place, as candidates are plentiful. There is a rumor that the young element will reorganize the party.

HER SON'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

"A neighbor ran in with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when my son was suffering with severe cramps and was given up as beyond hope by my regular physician, who stands high in his profession. After administering three doses of it, my son regained consciousness and recovered, entirely within twenty-four hours," says Mrs. Mary Haller, of Mt. Crawford, Va., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The large expense of putting the boat together in Honolulu made it too costly a vessel for a private corporation to maintain. If the company had retained its ownership of the boat it is understood that the Commissioner of Navigation would have granted her American papers, so that she could have engaged in navigation about the Hawaiian Islands.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

TAKEN FROM SCHOOL

Her Mother Says She Did Not Receive Proper Treatment.

There has of late been considerable trouble in the schools and not a few girls have been kept at home by their parents on account of it.

One of these is Grace E. Locke, a promising young girl of sixteen years. Her mother, Mrs. Alice M. Locke, during an interview on the subject said:

"My daughter is a good girl and I have never had any trouble with her. But about six months ago I was obliged to take her out of school. She had worked hard and, since her heart had not been good for about three years, it had been too much for her. She was pale and listless, she was tired all the time and the least exertion made her breathe hard. The disease was anæmia and I was afraid of it, but I hardly knew what to do, for medicine didn't seem to be doing her good."

"But at last we noticed an advertisement in the paper saying that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People would cure diseases caused by impoverished blood, and I made up my mind to have her try them. Her trouble was deep-seated and obstinate and, at first, the pills didn't seem to help her much. But she kept on and in a little while she began to feel better. She continued using them until she had taken ten boxes and now she looks and feels like a different person. She is back in school, as well and strong as any of the girls and I feel very thankful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have done for her."

Mrs. Locke and her daughter live in Whitman, Mass., and many of their neighbors are willing to vouch for the truth of the above statement. As nearly everybody knows, anæmia, the disease from which Miss Locke suffered, is a dangerous one to neglect. It is caused by an actual deficiency of the blood, and a watery and depraved state of that fluid.

The one remedy that has proved itself a specific for anæmia is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills will never fail to effect a cure if used persistently for a reasonable length of time. They may be bought at all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and a half. Send for free booklet of medical advice.

Best at the lowest price at Hopp's

Oak Chiffoniers

There is no place in the world where a chiffonier is so much needed as in Honolulu. In this climate where ladies require many changes of clothing there is a demand for space in which to put things away. One of our chiffoniers will not only be a convenience but add to the appearance of your chamber.

Extension Dining Tables

Mither round or square and a new stock of

Round Card Tables

Now in stock—a handsome assortment of

Portiers and Rugs

Come and see these goods— they include all kinds and the prices are low.

Our Upholstering

Is considered—and deservedly so—as to be the best in the city, the reason being that our employ men who understand their business and we give it our attention.

Mattresses made to order. French polishing and furniture repairing.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DRAPERS Corner King and Bethel Sts.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Ship I. F. Chapman SAILING FROM NEW YORK TO HONOLULU April 1, 1902.

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29.

Little Alvin Smith is not saddest when he sings, but just after he talks.

The best pledge a candidate for primary standing in the Republican party can make, is in the form of a vote for the Republican ticket. Any other pledge would be open to misgivings.

The best recipe for Republican harmony here is to be found in the cordial support of the Republican President and the furtherance of the Hawaiian policies which have received the favor and respect of his administration.

Hotel street will soon be a thoroughfare instead of a nondescript passage way. It needs some more widening between Alakea and Richards streets, but what it is getting at Honolulu is a marked and valuable improvement.

The insinuation of the anti-Dole organ that certain parties "left no man's land" returned to defeat the appointment of Sam Parker is without foundation. Perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say they left no stone unturned to defeat the conspiracy to elect one Republican to make room for another.

CHINATOWN'S WANING TRADE.

It is not surprising that business should be dull among the Asiatic merchants. The old compact Chinatown where trade was always brisk and the streets lively, has been only partially rebuilt and many of its chief attractions have gone forever. The Japanese claims lie like an incubus upon the surviving district, many merchants having borrowed, in anticipation of payment, at high rates of interest. Notes come due oftener than profits can be counted up.

Competition, especially among the Japanese small retailers, has grown out of all reason, and there is a steady drain upon the Chinese purchasing element, due to these people returning home. Greed, also, has some part in the trouble, as many Oriental merchants raised their prices during the boom more than was justified by the increase of the market, and did not lower them when the boom went. During the holidays atrocious prices were asked for obviously cheap wares and trade, where such things attracted trade at all, was driven away.

We find another reason for this decline in the inability of the newer class of Oriental importers to gauge the American demand. Speaking of dry goods, fancy goods, and table ware, but few of the really beautiful and otherwise desirable things which are not abundant in the shops of Tokyo, Yokohama and Kobe are visible here; but there is a glut of merchandise of kinds that no one of taste would think of buying. If we may judge the average newly-arrived Oriental merchant by his window display, he has the crudest ideas of art or else assumes that Honolulu people possess them. He imports table scarfs and handkerchiefs dyed in the national colors, or with spread-eagles on them—in fact we saw silk handkerchiefs in a Chinatown window, the other day, made elaborately unattractive for reason of a ragged American eagle in one corner carrying a streamer in his bill labeled: "Liberty, Equality and Rescue for the Hainlees." The plain handkerchief might as well be a piece of old newspaper, for the reason that the decorated one as a gift. It is the same way with chinaware and objects d'art—the trail of the tawdry is over them all.

Finally, as a dead weight upon mercantile enterprise in Chinatown, is the law passed by the never-to-be-forgotten legislature of 1900, practically safeguarding small creditors from the enforced collection of debt. In the old days Chinatown thrived on a credit business. The passport system kept the dishonest class from running away; there was a deal of money in circulation; bills were generally paid without pressure, but if pressure was needed it could easily be applied. Now there are no passports and the creditor is able to avail himself of a wide exemption clause. The Oriental merchant demands cash; but owing to the change which has been wrought in financial conditions here during the past year, cash is scarce and the buyer, once free with his credit, is decidedly close with his money.

Hence the reorganization which is now going on. Soon there will be fewer Oriental stores and, perhaps, better ones. The desire of the small-fry Japanese to make a living by selling each other "cold drinks" or cutting each other's hair will be checked by adversity. Hundreds of these people will find their way back to the plantations whence they came. The balance between supply and demand will gradually be restored and Honolulu will be the better for it.

THE NEW BISHOP ELECT.

"Restarick," the name of the Bishop-elect of the Protestant Episcopal jurisdiction of Hawaii, is pronounced with the accent on the first syllable. Mr. Restarick is an Englishman by birth and an American by training. For twenty years or more he has labored in the city of San Diego, Cal., and has built up a fine church. His strength lies in organization, in pastoral concerns, in making the clergy really religious, and in making the laity really Christian. He is a man of spare frame, hair and beard inclined to be red, of quiet manners and pleasant address. As a rule he has his own way about church affairs and works things out about right.

A personal acquaintance of many years' standing with Mr. Restarick enables us to predict for him a successful episcopate. It was a rare stroke of policy on the part of the House of Bishops to pick out for the head of an American jurisdiction which embodies the old Anglican Church of Hawaii a man who was born in England and has naturalized and long labored in the United States. This gives Mr. Restarick individual points of contact with the two nationalities which comprise the greater part of the Episcopal community here, and must assist him greatly in his work.

THE GREATEST GOOD.

Creating the right of the blood of death to compel the child to live with the rock crusher.

The rock crusher is a machine which is used to crush the bones of the dead.

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THE GREATEST GOOD.

Creating the right of the blood of death to compel the child to live with the rock crusher.

The rock crusher is a machine which is used to crush the bones of the dead.

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POPULATION OF HAWAII BY ISLANDS AND DISTRICTS

Results of the Last Census of This Group as Shown by a Government Bulletin Lately Received.

This bulletin, prepared under the direction of Mr. William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population, gives the aggregate population of Hawaii by islands and districts, according to the official count of the returns of the Twelfth Census, taken as of June 1, 1900.

The Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States by the Act of Congress approved July 7, 1898, which act took effect in Hawaii August 12, 1898. The Act of Congress approved April 30, 1900, made provision for a Territorial government, and under this act Mr. Sanford B. Dole, formerly president of the provisional government, took the oath of office as governor on June 14, 1900.

The first census of the Hawaiian Islands was taken in 1832, and was followed by censuses in 1856, 1860, 1863 and 1866. These censuses are said to have been very simple and rudimentary in character, and a census taken at regular periods was not provided for until 1885, when the Legislative Assembly made it "the duty of the Board of Education, every sixth year, counting from the year 1860, to make a complete census of the inhabitants of the Kingdom, to be laid before the King and Legislature for their consideration."

Under the terms of this requirement a census of the Hawaiian Islands was taken every six years from 1860 to 1896 inclusive. The present census, that of 1900, has been taken as a part of the work of the Twelfth Census of the United States. The Director of the Census having been authorized and directed by section 7 of the census act to make suitable provisions for the enumeration of the population and products of the Hawaiian Islands, and to employ for the purpose either supervisors and enumerators or special agents as he should deem necessary.

The census of Hawaii was taken by special agents, under the supervision of Mr. Alatau T. Atkinson, as chief special agent. Mr. Atkinson, having previously served as the general superintendent of the Hawaiian census in 1896.

The census of Hawaii in 1900, as previously stated, was taken as of June 1 of that year, but the censuses from 1860 to 1896, inclusive, were taken as of different dates as follows: 1860, December 7; 1863, December 27; 1866, December 27; 1869, September 27. No information is available concerning the dates as of which the censuses prior to 1860 were taken. Table 1 shows the population of Hawaii at each census from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, together with the number and per cent of increase (or decrease) during each census period.

Table 1.—Population of Hawaii, 1832 to 1900.

Census Year	Population	Number	Per cent
1832	154,061	44,981	41.2
1856	109,020	19,030	21.1
1860	89,990	9,412	11.6
1863	88,578	22,593	38.9
1866	79,985	1,088	1.9
1869	58,997	6,667	9.9
1872	58,997	6,667	9.9
1875	49,700	3,438	4.7
1878	73,128	11,027	13.1
1881	84,165	24,414	23.4
1884	106,579	21,734	16.6
1887	129,318		

The first census of the Hawaiian Islands, taken in 1832, showed a population of 154,061, but the succeeding censuses, up to and including 1872, showed a loss, the census returns in 1872 giving a population of only 58,997, representing a loss since 1832 of 73,416, or 46.3 per cent.

The census of 1878 showed only a slight increase over that of 1872, but during the next six years the population increased rapidly, and the census of 1884 showed a population of 84,165, or an increase since 1878 of very nearly 30 per cent.

From 1884 to 1896 the population of the islands increased 11.6 per cent and from 1896 to 1900, inclusive, giving a population in 1900 of 154,061. During the four years from 1896 to 1900 the percentage of increase was nearly doubled, the present census showing a population of 154,061, representing an increase over that reported in 1896 of 44,981, or 41.2 per cent.

Table 2 shows the population of Hawaii in detail by islands at each census from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, while Table 3 shows the increase (or decrease) in population of each island from 1832 to 1900, inclusive.

Table 4 shows the increase (or decrease) in population of each island from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, together with the number and per cent of increase (or decrease) during each census period.

Table 5 shows the increase (or decrease) in population of each island from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, together with the number and per cent of increase (or decrease) during each census period.

Table 6 shows the increase (or decrease) in population of each island from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, together with the number and per cent of increase (or decrease) during each census period.

Table 7 shows the increase (or decrease) in population of each island from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, together with the number and per cent of increase (or decrease) during each census period.

Table 8 shows the increase (or decrease) in population of each island from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, together with the number and per cent of increase (or decrease) during each census period.

Table 9 shows the increase (or decrease) in population of each island from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, together with the number and per cent of increase (or decrease) during each census period.

Table 10 shows the increase (or decrease) in population of each island from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, together with the number and per cent of increase (or decrease) during each census period.

Table 11 shows the increase (or decrease) in population of each island from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, together with the number and per cent of increase (or decrease) during each census period.

Table 12 shows the increase (or decrease) in population of each island from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, together with the number and per cent of increase (or decrease) during each census period.

TABLE 2.—POPULATION OF HAWAII IN DETAIL BY ISLAND: 1832 TO 1900.

ISLANDS	1832	1856	1860	1863	1866	1869	1872	1875	1878	1881	1884	1887	1890	1896	1900
Hawaii	154,061	109,020	89,990	88,578	79,985	58,997	58,997	49,700	73,128	84,165	106,579	129,318	154,061		
Hawaii Island	45,815	33,285	26,734	24,991	17,931	16,001	16,001	15,908	15,908	15,908	15,908	15,908	15,908	15,908	15,908
Kauai Island	20,362	14,258	11,859	8,955	5,541	4,601	4,601	4,601	4,601	4,601	4,601	4,601	4,601	4,601	4,601
Molokai Island	172	14	1,859	8,955	1,117	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Molokai Island	2,419	17	17,437	15,970	12,341	12,341	12,341	12,341	12,341	12,341	12,341	12,341	12,341	12,341	12,341
Molokai Island	3,610	12,307	2,920	2,614	2,614	2,614	2,614	2,614	2,614	2,614	2,614	2,614	2,614	2,614	2,614
Molokai Island	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101
Molokai Island	58,304	60,205	31,194	28,068	20,236	20,236	20,236	20,236	20,236	20,236	20,236	20,236	20,236	20,236	20,236

TABLE 3.—INCREASE IN POPULATION OF HAWAII IN DETAIL BY ISLAND: 1832 TO 1900.

ISLANDS	INCREASE FROM 1832 TO 1856	INCREASE FROM 1856 TO 1860	INCREASE FROM 1860 TO 1863	INCREASE FROM 1863 TO 1866	INCREASE FROM 1866 TO 1869	INCREASE FROM 1869 TO 1872	INCREASE FROM 1872 TO 1875	INCREASE FROM 1875 TO 1878	INCREASE FROM 1878 TO 1881	INCREASE FROM 1881 TO 1884	INCREASE FROM 1884 TO 1887	INCREASE FROM 1887 TO 1890	INCREASE FROM 1890 TO 1896	INCREASE FROM 1896 TO 1900
Hawaii	41,981	41.2	19,030	21.1	9,412	11.6	22,593	38.9	1,088	1.9	6,667	9.9	6,667	9.9
Hawaii Island	19,358	40.7	6,581	24.4	1,763	7.0	7,957	46.1	1,038	6.4	2,807	19.2	2,807	19.2
Kauai Island	5,334	35.9	3,533	29.7	2,924	32.7	3,124	53.7	1,736	21.4	2,614	23.3	2,614	23.3
Molokai Island	7,690	43.3	369	2.1	1,387	8.6	8,831	31.8	22	0.1	1,701	12.1	1,701	12.1
Molokai Island	9	3.8	414	14.6	216	8.1	181	6.4	12	0.3	385	4.1	385	4.1
Molokai Island	13	8.5	9,011	28.8	8,126	11.1	7,832	28.7	418	2.4	8	0.1	8	0.1

*Decrease.

TABLE 4.—POPULATION OF HAWAII BY DISTRICTS: 1832 TO 1900.

DISTRICTS	1832	1856	1860	1863	1866	1869	1872	1875	1878	1881	1884	1887	1890	1896	1900
ISLAND OF HAWAII	45,815	33,285	26,734	24,991	17,931	16,001	16,001	15,908	15,908	15,908	15,908	15,908	15,908	15,908	15,908
Hanalei district	6,919	5,080	5,002	5,908	1,805	1,516	1,516	2,050							
Kauai district	19,785	12,478	9,955	7,968	4,231	4,231	4,231	4,655							
Kauai district	3,554	2,908	2,577	3,463	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,026							
North Kohala district	4,306	4,125	4,308	4,481	1,967	1,967	1,967	2,086							
South Kohala district	3,819	3,091	2,753	3,773	1,967	1,967	1,967	2,086							
Puna district	5,128	1,748	834	944	1,043	1,288	1,288	1,992							
South Kohala district	900	528	528	569	718	892	1,089	1,689							
South Kohala district	2,972	2,927	1,812	1,825	1,701	1,916	2,449								
ISLAND OF KAUAI AND NIHAU	20,734	15,392	11,859	8,955	5,811	5,194	6,024								
Hanalei district	2,680	2,775	2,472	1,807	1,597	1,558	2,186								
Kauai district	3,220	2,762	2,101	1,882	1,008	833	1,084								
Kauai district	4,564	1,885	1,755	1,500	1,008	833	1,084								
Liha district	4,434	3,425	2,792	1,884	1,884	1,884	1,884								
Waimea district	5,714	4,431	2,739	1,792	1,197	1,299	1,551								
Island of Nihaui	172	164	2,739	1,792	1,197	1,299	1,551								
ISLAND OF MAUI	25,416	17,726	17,357	15,970	12,109	12,341	14,035								
Hana district	5,276	3,792	3,270	2,814	2,067	2,390	3,501								
Lahaina district	4,961	2,398	2,112	2,269	2,448	3,002	3,581								
Maui district	7,236	5,454	5,296	5,073	3,408	2,812	2,652								
Waikaloa district	935	6,072	6,708	5,814	4,186	4,050	4,300								
Waikaloa district	6,988	6,072	6,708	5,814	4,186	4,050	4,300								
ISLANDS OF MOLOKAI AND LANAI	2,504	2,412	2,826	2,614	2,795	2,697	2,693								
Molokai Island	2,504	2,412	2,826	2,614	2,795	2,697	2,693								
Lanai Island	2,504	2,412	2,826	2,614	2,795	2,697	2,693								
ISLAND OF OAHU	58,504	40,205	31,194	28,068	20,236	20,236	19,799								
Ewa district	9,999	8,067	2,155	2,374	1,699	1,671	1,784								
Waianae district	1,008	1,281	903	903	1,699	1,671	1,784								
Honolulu district, coextensive with Honolulu city	29,300	29,920	22,907	22,907	14,111	14,852	13,521								
Koolaula district	2,372	1,885	1,444	1,321	1,082	1,269	1,161								
Koolaula district	2,544	2,753	2,499	2,621	2,402	2,626	2,493								
Waialua district	3,285	1,349	1,289	1,265	909	891	1,136								

Table 5, which immediately follows, shows, for each island or group of islands, the increase (or decrease) of number and percent during each period.

Table 6 shows the increase (or decrease) of each island or group of islands from 1832 to 1900, corresponding substantially to the ten-year period for which comparisons are made in the census of the United States and Territories of the United States proper.

Table 7 shows the increase in population of Hawaii in detail by islands, 1832 to 1900.

ISLANDS	INCREASE	Number	Per cent
Hawaii	44,981	71.1	
Hawaii Island	20,089	75.0	
Kauai and Nihaui	322	11.3	
Islands	8,059	46.4	
Molokai and Lanai	322	11.3	
Islands	27,318	87.5	

This table shows that all the islands have increased materially in population since 1832, with the exception of Molokai and Lanai islands, which show a combined loss of 11.3 per cent. The largest percentage of increase reported is 87.5 for Oahu Island, in which the city of Honolulu is situated.

Table 8 shows, for each census from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, the population of Hawaii by districts.

Table 9 shows, for each census from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, the population of Hawaii by districts.

Table 10 shows, for each census from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, the population of Hawaii by districts.

Table 11 shows, for each census from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, the population of Hawaii by districts.

Table 12 shows, for each census from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, the population of Hawaii by districts.

Table 13 shows, for each census from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, the population of Hawaii by districts.

Table 14 shows, for each census from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, the population of Hawaii by districts.

Table 15 shows, for each census from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, the population of Hawaii by districts.

Table 16 shows, for each census from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, the population of Hawaii by districts.

Table 17 shows, for each census from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, the population of Hawaii by districts.

Table 18 shows, for each census from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, the population of Hawaii by districts.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

WHEN the local financial situation is stripped of the baggage of assessments there remains a state of affairs far from distressing. In fact, today there is feeling of confidence, the growth of several months and the fact of the buying of good shares by the solid business people, who know what a solid value, which makes for continued prosperity and for the good of the business men of the city. Sixty are firm, money is not tight, real estate is unbending to a slight degree, and altogether there promises to be a revival very soon which will be gratifying to all

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Total value of estate.....\$299,298.87

The master says: "As the question of what should be considered safe and proper investments by trustees is now

One dead and four other members of the family not expected to live is the result of eating toadstools at Douglass Flat, Cal.

(From *Saturday* dated)

Resolved, That to effectuate the premises the board of directors of the company be authorized to issue mortgage bonds to said amount of two million dollars, in such denominations as they shall deem best, bearing interest at a rate not to exceed six per cent per annum, payable annually, net of all above all deductions and taxes, which may be levied or assessed in the Territory of Hawaii, said bonds to be payable at such period or periods as the board of directors shall determine, and otherwise to be in such form as the board of directors shall decide; and be it

The horse was the racer Vamoose, one well known to the local turf. He was raffled at one time and was subsequently purchased for the amount of the present claim.



E. J. Hall & Son, Ltd.
Ehlers' Block, Fort Street.

and Toyo Kisen Kaisha
Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
CHINA	APRIL 30	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 30
DORIC	MAY 6	PERU	MAY 6
NIPPON MARU	MAY 16	COPTIC	MAY 16
PERU	MAY 24	AMERICA MARU	MAY 24
COPTIC	JUNE 8	PEKING	MAY 24
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 11	GALIC	JUNE 11
PEKING	JUNE 18	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 18
GALIC	JUNE 28	CHINA	JUNE 28
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 5	DORIC	JUNE 28
CHINA	JULY 15	NIPPON MARU	JULY 15
DORIC	JULY 26	PERU	JULY 15
NIPPON MARU	JULY 31	COPTIC	JULY 22
PERU	AUG. 8	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 8
COPTIC	AUG. 16	PEKING	AUG. 16
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 22	GALIC	AUG. 22
		HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 22

AGENTS.

PRIMO DOCK BEER
NOW READY

'Phone to the Brewery for a case. Main 341.

The schooner Twilight is, according to last reports from Kauai, still lying at anchor off Koloa. Manager Macfarlane of the Leahi Navigation Company received advices yesterday from Kauai, that the vessel was in fair condition. He is at present negotiating for a tug to tow the schooner back to this port. When she arrives she will go on the marine railway.

may and be put in good shape. bitian.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, April 19.
 Steamer, Waiakaloa, from Honolulu, at 4 a. m., with 244 bags sugar.
 Steamer, A. H. Nelson, from Kailua, at 5 a. m.

Saturday, April 20.
 Steamer, K. A. H. Nelson, from Honolulu, at 4 a. m., with 244 bags sugar.
 Steamer, A. H. Nelson, from Kailua, at 5 a. m.

Sunday, April 21.
 Steamer, W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kailua, at 4 a. m.
 Steamer, A. H. Nelson, from Kailua, at 5 a. m.

Monday, April 22.
 Steamer, W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kailua, at 4 a. m.
 Steamer, A. H. Nelson, from Kailua, at 5 a. m.

Tuesday, April 23.
 Steamer, W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kailua, at 4 a. m.
 Steamer, A. H. Nelson, from Kailua, at 5 a. m.

Wednesday, April 24.
 Steamer, W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kailua, at 4 a. m.
 Steamer, A. H. Nelson, from Kailua, at 5 a. m.

Thursday, April 25.
 Steamer, W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kailua, at 4 a. m.
 Steamer, A. H. Nelson, from Kailua, at 5 a. m.

Friday, April 26.
 Steamer, W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kailua, at 4 a. m.
 Steamer, A. H. Nelson, from Kailua, at 5 a. m.

Saturday, April 27.
 Steamer, W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kailua, at 4 a. m.
 Steamer, A. H. Nelson, from Kailua, at 5 a. m.

Sunday, April 28.
 Steamer, W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kailua, at 4 a. m.
 Steamer, A. H. Nelson, from Kailua, at 5 a. m.

Monday, April 29.
 Steamer, W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kailua, at 4 a. m.
 Steamer, A. H. Nelson, from Kailua, at 5 a. m.

Tuesday, April 30.
 Steamer, W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kailua, at 4 a. m.
 Steamer, A. H. Nelson, from Kailua, at 5 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, April 25.
 Steamer, W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kailua, at 4 a. m.
 Steamer, A. H. Nelson, from Kailua, at 5 a. m.

Saturday, April 26.
 Steamer, W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kailua, at 4 a. m.
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Tuesday, April 29.
 Steamer, W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kailua, at 4 a. m.
 Steamer, A. H. Nelson, from Kailua, at 5 a. m.

Wednesday, April 30.
 Steamer, W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kailua, at 4 a. m.
 Steamer, A. H. Nelson, from Kailua, at 5 a. m.

MAKAWALI.

Departing, April 24, bark W. R. Flint, Johnson, for San Francisco, with 20,200 bags sugar.

MAU SHIPPING.

MAU SHIPPING. The "H. C. Merchant," Anderson master, arrived at Kailua last Saturday, 21 days from the coast with 22,000 feet of lumber. She has been discharging all week, and was probably sailing for the Sound today.

The "Hyades," which will probably leave Kailua tonight, is on her last trip for the Hawaiian Co. & Sugar Co. On reaching San Francisco she will be loaded for Nome.

Shipping Notes.

The Alameda sails for San Francisco on Wednesday afternoon.

The U. S. S. Albatross sailed on a cruise to Kailua yesterday morning.

The transport Sherman sailed from San Francisco on April 17 for the Manila direct.

The transport Crook and the S. S. China and Alaskan are due from San Francisco today.

The S. S. Alameda arrived from San Francisco early on Saturday morning, with a full cargo of freight and a small passenger list.

The gasoline schooner Eclipse which arrived yesterday morning from Hawaii and Maui brought 60 head of cattle for the Metropolitan Meat Company.

The American-Hawaiian freighter Alaskan is probably now on her way from San Francisco here. She is the largest vessel that has ever cleared from San Francisco.

The following vessels were scheduled to leave San Francisco for Hawaii: Barkentine Coronado, Honolulu, 20th; schooner B. C. Wright, Mahukona, 19th; bark Kailua, Honolulu.

Local shipping people take no stock in the recent report from San Francisco that freight rates between San Francisco and here have been cut to \$2.50 a ton by the sailing vessels.

The tug Leslie Baldwin arrived from Kailua yesterday morning, having on board the remains of J. Cushingham, the chief engineer at Pala mill, who died on Sunday morning of dysentery.

WAR MAY SOON END

The Boers Seeking Honorable Peace.

LONDON, April 18.—Government leaders A. J. Balfour in the House of Commons today made the following important statement:

"After two conferences between Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, and Lord Kitchener, the Boer delegates at Pretoria, Lord Kitchener, while refusing to grant an armistice, on military grounds, has agreed to give facilities for the election and meeting of representatives of the various commands to consider the situation. The Boer leaders have therefore left Pretoria to carry out this plan."

Mr. Balfour added that it was not expected that communication between British authorities and the Boer leaders could be resumed in less than three weeks.

Mr. Balfour's statement made a generally favorable impression. It was argued among the members that the action of the Boer leaders demonstrated that at any rate a majority of the delegates favor the acceptance of the suggested British peace terms. The submission of the question to a plebiscite of the burghers is according to Boer law, which requires the leaders of armed forces in the field to take the opinion of their followers before concluding peace.

LONDON, April 18.—The Daily Mail claims to have assurance that terms of peace have been agreed on at Pretoria but that some time will have to elapse before a full consummation of the agreement will be reached, for the principal reason that all matters of this character have to be referred, according to Boer usages, to the electorate for endorsement. The paper goes on to say that upon learning on Wednesday that the British Government had refused to modify its demand in regard to amnesty, banishment and a responsible government the Boer delegates held another meeting on Thursday.

The British demand gave the Boers the alternative of accepting the terms proposed or breaking up the conference. When the matter was presented in this light the delegates of the republic seemed to be more reasonable. The offer of Lord Milner, British Commissioner in South Africa, to allow the Boers one or two seats in the executive council had a good effect.

Lord Milner has summoned from Johannesburg an Australian expert to estimate the cost of rebuilding and restocking the Boer farms.

Dr. Hans Sauer, speaking at Bradford tonight, said that he believed the Boers would offer to accept £50,000,000 to £50,000,000 from Great Britain and clear out of South Africa altogether.

"The Boers demand a responsible government, and this demand has been steadfastly denied by Lord Milner."

COURT NOTES.

The jury's verdict in the case of the United States vs. Manuel Castagna, charged with illicit distilling, which was given today to the clerk of the court on Friday night, was opened on Saturday morning. The defendant being found guilty. He will be sentenced this morning. The case against the son of Manuel Castagna was withdrawn by District Attorney Breckons on Friday night. On the question of the credibility of testimony of informers, Judge Joyce said during his charge to the jury:

"In this case something has been said by counsel to the effect that certain testimony offered by the Government is open to suspicion on the ground that the witnesses giving it were informers, and that reason should not be believed."

"You are instructed that it is the right and duty of every citizen to report to the proper officers any violation of the law, and the fact that any persons do so is not one which in any manner affects their credibility, unless it should further appear that they have some interest in the penalty to be recovered from the person on trial, or receive some compensation from the parties in interest."

"In this case, therefore, it is not appearing in any manner that any witnesses testifying on the part of the Government were interested in any penalty or had any share there, or any other compensation, you are instructed that if they did give information to the officers, it does not in any manner affect their credibility."

Suit was commenced in the Circuit Court on Saturday by J. O. Carter et al., trustees of the Bishop Estate, against Frank Hueston, J. J. Kean and Frank Foster, for rents due from the Kamalo Sugar Company to the Estate for lands leased on Molokai. The rents are alleged to be due, none having been paid during the pendency of litigation. The plaintiffs allege that \$250 is due on two leases.

Suit was brought in the Circuit Court Saturday against the Rapid Transit Company by Pedro Ferreira for \$1000 damages for the death of his son, who was killed by colliding with an electric car on Liliha street on November 12.

Hatch & Silliman, attorneys for the Bow Wongs, brought suit in the Circuit Court Saturday against the Yang Wei Pin faction of the United Chinese Society to get control of funds now lying idle in the hands of the Yang Wei Pin. It is another phase of a controversy of long standing which has split the United Chinese Society in twain.

The Kamalo case will be argued before the Supreme Court today.

GOOD FOR RHEUMATISM.

Last fall I was taken with a very severe attack of muscular rheumatism which caused me great pain and annoyance. After trying several prescriptions and rheumatic cures, I decided to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Which I had seen advertised in the South Jerseyman. After two applications of this remedy I was much better, and after using one bottle, was completely cured. —Sallie Harris, Salem, N. J., U. S. A. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SOME LOCAL ITEMS.

A meeting held in the rooms of the old Master Builders' Association in the late building, for the purpose of organizing a new association. This new organization is to be composed of contractors and material men and its object is to protect the interests of the community. An elaborate set of by-laws and a constitution of the proposed association, which is to be organized, is to be presented at a meeting of one of the members of the association. An assessment of one-half of one per cent on all building contracts and jobs was levied, the fund to be ultimately used for the improvement and filling of a suitable house for the organization. Officers for the coming year were elected and will at once assume charge of the exchange's affairs. Following is the preamble of the by-laws of the new union:

The Builders and Trades' Exchange is formed by the assignment and all other persons who may hereafter become associated with them, as hereinafter provided, to promote trade, mechanical and industrial interests for fostering in this community a sentiment in favor of retaining in the city of Honolulu, for the benefit of the community, the trade and business of the city, to establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usages by rules and regulations; to acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business information; to adjust differences and settle disputes between members, for the benefit of the community and for other purposes conducive to the interests of its members."

The Waiakaloa arrived from Honolulu at 4:10 a. m. yesterday, with 2361 bags of sugar. The steamer was delayed in loading on account of a very strong swell which was running into Honolulu, making it very hard for the boats to work.

So rough was the water that two of the steamer's boats were carried by the swell up on the beach. One of them was recovered but the other had to be left behind. No cargo was damaged and it is thought that the missing boat escaped injury. Three of the Waiakaloa's crew were left ashore, it being too rough to go after them. The missing boat was almost alongside of the wharf when it was caught by the swell. One of the steamer's men was almost drowned by the capsizing of one of the boats. He was thrown into the boiling surf and, being unable to swim, was rescued with the greatest difficulty.

The little 57-ton schooner Malsontoff, Captain Gray, which recently put in here for provisions, sailed for Manila yesterday morning. Three Honoluluans shipped with Captain Gray, among them being George H. Haskins, who has been engaged in business here for some time, and as a custom house broker. The Malsontoff is going into the inter-island trade in the Philippines. She was formerly of the Alaskan Commercial Company's vessels, but was laid up on account of the sailing of the ship in eleven years old. Captain Gray has spent several years in the Philippines and is going back to familiar waters.

Stephen O. Jones, freight clerk on the Pacific Mail steamship China, has resigned his position to accept a more remunerative one. Jones is a well-known man in the traveling public and his resignation was accepted with regret, as to his uniform courtesy to passengers of high and low degree much of the China's popularity is due. Had he remained in the service he would probably have been given the position of purser on one of the new boats. Jones has better prospects than that, however, and has no ambition to be clerk of a steam hotel.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

The strike in Belgium is rapidly spreading. At last accounts a quarter of a million men were in the army of the unemployed.

J. E. Follette, who was a member of the Forty-eighth Congress from Ohio, died at Cincinnati on the night of April 16, at the age of 71.

A syndicate has been formed in Plumas county, California, to develop what is believed to be one of the most important transmission plants in the world.

J. F. Keith will build the greatest theater New York has ever had. The building will be fifteen stories high, the major portion of which will be given over to the stage.

Grief over the death of his pet dog appears to have been the sole cause of the attempted suicide of Louis Bird, an English "remittance man," near Redding, Cal., on April 18.

Louise M. Garland, the Berkeley girl who went insane a few weeks ago as the result of overwork, succumbed on the night of April 18. She would have graduated in May of this year.

Dr. Brooke, of Hobart College, has discovered a new comet in the constellation Pegasus. The comet has a daily motion of about three degrees, southeasterly and toward the sun.

P. E. J. Salisbury, a bookkeeper employed by the whole sale concern of J. Everding, San Francisco, committed suicide at Berkeley on the 17th by shooting himself through the heart.

A company has been formed at Seattle for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Resurrection Bay to Rampart City, a distance of 574 miles. Operations will begin very shortly.

A courier who arrived at Hongkong on the 15th reported that in an encounter between Imperial and rebel troops, 2000 of the former had been wiped out, not one being allowed to escape.

An immense McKinley memorial benefit performance was given in Paris on the night of April 16. President Loubet was among the number of donors. The money raised will go into the Canton fund.

At last accounts it was the intention of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to report adversely on the proposed reciprocity treaties with France, British West Indies and Argentina.

WHICH WAS DENIED.

An elaborate plan is under way for organizing all of the river valleys in America. For the purpose of carrying out the project, the country is divided into three great regions, each to be organized into a river valley.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit will, it is said, be a fund of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of building a new tunnel for the purpose of carrying out the project.

The Secretary of War has placed in the hands of the general staff a large number of officers, and reports bearing on the conduct of military affairs in the neighborhood of the islands.

The Marquis of Dornoch has been named a divorcee from the Marquis of Dornoch, who was a Member of the House of Commons, on account of the misconduct of the latter with Lady Dornoch, who was a Member of the House of Commons.

The report that a bank at a fruit establishment at Boca de Toro, Colombia, belonging to Americans, has been seized by the insurgents, is confirmed by later advices. The United States consular machine is taking care of the matter.

An official bulletin was issued on April 13, declaring that the patient of Wilmshurst, Queen of Holland, was typified fever. The cause of the disease is undoubtedly for, unless traceable to sterilized milk, which the queen regularly used.

An apartment hotel eighteen stories high will be speedily erected at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York. Land and building will represent a cash expenditure of \$1,000,000. The company interested was incorporated at Albany, April 17.

Dr. Barton of New York has challenged M. Santos Dumont for an airship race from London to Birmingham for a wager of \$50,000. The American inventor has also challenged the Brazilian to a race from London to Edinburgh for any amount up to \$50,000.

The plan of the grazing interests to gobble up the public lands in the West on long leases at nominal rentals, as proposed by the House bill now before Congress, is characterized by George Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, as indefensible and tending to create a great monopoly at the expense of the small land holder.

WATER SYSTEM FOR LAHAINA

Bids will be opened next Monday for installing the piping for the water system at Lahaina, Maui. Tenders will also cover the repair of the old reservoir near Lahaina-luna school and the construction of a new reservoir about a quarter of a mile above Pioneer Mill near the soda works. There will be approximately 20,000 feet, or about four miles, of piping to be laid.

The Lahaina-luna reservoir can, without much trouble, be converted into a reservoir for a fire engine. A fire engine could be used to pump water to a high elevation on the slope of the mountain, it will be the first into which the water will flow, the water being diverted to it through a ditch or flume. From this reservoir the water will descend to the second reservoir, which will be at just such an elevation as to insure force for fire and other purposes. From the reservoir a main line will be laid down to the road by the mill to the town. In Lahaina the three principal pipes will be laid on Front street and the two streets back of it, running parallel with the shore line.

The last legislature made an appropriation of \$31,000 for the Lahaina water system. The pipe will cost about \$10,000, which will leave a sufficient margin to ensure first class work in every particular. A local contractor who has looked over the ground in order to more intelligently bid for the work said last night:

"The greatest difficulty a contractor will encounter will be in laying pipe near and about the mill. Soil for the pipe appears just below the surface and an immense amount of blasting will be necessary. Work in the streets of the town will be easier as there is less rock."

Nearly every legislature for the fifteen years has appropriated money for a water system at Lahaina, but for various reasons, chiefly a lack of money, the work was never carried out. In the meantime water has been obtained from surface wells.

KOEBELE AFTER SPHAGNUM MOSS

Prof. Koebele had not started for Mexico when the Alameda sailed from San Francisco. He was then nursing a bad cold contracted on the steamship. Writing to Wray Taylor under date of April 18, he said he was making an effort to get a quantity of sphagnum moss to send here to be used in packing plants for shipment.

He was unable to make a levy on any considerable quantity owing to the fact that California ranchers are using it as a shipment packing for asparagus. There were also certain insects which he desired to obtain in California for use in Hawaii, but up to the time of writing had found none. He had been busily engaged during his sojourn in Alameda, in writing a full and complete statement regarding Lantana, which he intended forwarding to Dr. Howard, U. S. Entomologist at Washington.

CUNHA'S TOWER.

A Peculiar Building Going Up at Queen and Maunakea.

E. S. Cunha is erecting, near the corner of Maunakea and Queen streets what will be, in some respects, one of the most interesting buildings in this city. Although to be two full stories high, with a handsomely ornamented roof, built up several feet, the dimensions of the building are only twenty by twenty feet. With a stairway inside of the room and counters and shelves for goods, there would be little room on the lower floor for a man to turn around in. The lower front is almost solid glass, and the upper will contain four glass windows, taking up most of the wall space. The walls are fifteen inches thick. In addition to the two stories there is a cellar corresponding in dimensions to the building above.

The reason the building covers so little ground is that the garment is cut according to the cloth. Mr. Cunha owned the diminutive lot and the strongly built, prettily ornamented house will cover every inch of it.

The Wilder Steamship Company intend to run steamers along the Hamakua coast, carrying freight between Hamakua ports and Hilo, providing freight is offered in sufficient quantities.

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